

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

B-2950  
MAGI # 0429505502 45  
BLOCK 902  
SLIDE #3

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Grammar School #4

AND/OR COMMON

Public School #126

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

823 Sharp Street

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

\_\_\_ DISTRICT  
☒ BUILDING(S)  
\_\_\_ STRUCTURE  
\_\_\_ SITE  
\_\_\_ OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

☒ PUBLIC  
\_\_\_ PRIVATE  
\_\_\_ BOTH  
**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**  
\_\_\_ IN PROCESS  
\_\_\_ BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

\_\_\_ OCCUPIED  
☒ UNOCCUPIED  
\_\_\_ WORK IN PROGRESS  
**ACCESSIBLE**  
☒ YES: RESTRICTED  
\_\_\_ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
\_\_\_ NO vacant

**PRESENT USE**

\_\_\_ AGRICULTURE \_\_\_ MUSEUM  
\_\_\_ COMMERCIAL \_\_\_ PARK  
\_\_\_ EDUCATIONAL \_\_\_ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
\_\_\_ ENTERTAINMENT \_\_\_ RELIGIOUS  
\_\_\_ GOVERNMENT \_\_\_ SCIENTIFIC  
\_\_\_ INDUSTRIAL \_\_\_ TRANSPORTATION  
\_\_\_ MILITARY \_\_\_ OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Records Office Room 601

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

Baltimore City Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

STATE

Maryland 21202

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

City of Baltimore Neighborhood Survey

DATE

1976

\_\_\_ FEDERAL \_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_ COUNTY ☒ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Commission for Hist. & Arch. Pres.

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

STATE

Maryland 21202

## 7 DESCRIPTION

B-2950

### CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT☒ GOOD☐ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED☐ RUINS☐ UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED☒ ALTERED

### CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This two story high school building consists of a central, eight bay deep, gabled element, flanked by a pair of shed-roofed, two bay wide wings. The symmetrical bascilian elevation is treated with Norman brick decorative detail. First floor openings have been filled with concrete.

The structure rests on a brick base, articulated by the pedestals which support the two brick pilasters which rises from the ends of the central element. Two rectangular basement windows are symmetrically set in the center of the base.

Above rises the gabled portion of the structure, symmetrically designed about a central, minor order of two brick pilasters, set one atop the other. Their juncture is marked by a brick belt course. First and second floor windows are round arched with stone sills, ~~with~~ <sup>WITH</sup> molded brick surrounds. Windows are double hung with 6/6 lights; the top sash is round arched. A corbel table runs above each second floor window from the central pilaster out to the minor pilasters which flank the major pilasters. The major pilasters rise to support the pedimental end of the gable. A row of corbelling runs between the tops of the major pilasters, and a strong row of corbelling runs beneath the gable end of the pediment. A round arched opening fitted with wooden ventilating louvers fills the center of the pediment, with top set in the corbel table.

The flanking bays are framed in brick pilasters which rise in the plan of the base. Window openings are segmental arched with stone sills and are filled with double hung windows with 4/4 lights. The top sash is segmental arched. A corbel table runs between the tops of the pilasters above the second floor windows. Brick cornices above are flatly detailed with mousetoothing, brick brackets, and a lower string of molded brick.

The southern side of the building is regularly fenestrated with double hung windows with 6/6 lights. Openings have brick sills and flat splayed brick lintels. A stairway covered with corrugated metal leads from an entrance at the third bay back at the first floor level. Above, a stairway supported on metal bracing and covered with corrugated metal leads to the rear of the building. Above a brick cornice, square chimneys rise 2½ bays in from either end. Another chimney rises from the face of the southeastern corner of the building.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1867

BUILDER/ARCHITECT J.J. Husband

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In the decade of sweeping educational reform immediately following the Civil War in Baltimore, the City undertook its first real efforts to provide equal education for its citizens. A systematic program of curricula and building was begun, which led to the replacement of inadequate facilities on an unprecedented scale.

In 1867, Baltimore initiated the first program for the free education of black children in the state. In the same year, prototypical models for grammar and primary schools were developed for the City by J.J. Husband, of the firm Avery and Husband.

P.S. #126 was the first grammar school to be built under the new plans. Begun in 1867, dozens of schools throughout Baltimore, (of which a few remain) were modelled after P.S. #126. Its main feature was an open interior which anticipated the open schools of today by 100 years. (see Sharp-Leadenhall History).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION #4)

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Bill Pencek, Planning Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Commission for Hist. &amp; Arch. Pres.

DATE

1976

STREET &amp; NUMBER

100 N. Holliday Street

TELEPHONE

396-4866

CITY OR TOWN

Baltimore

STATE

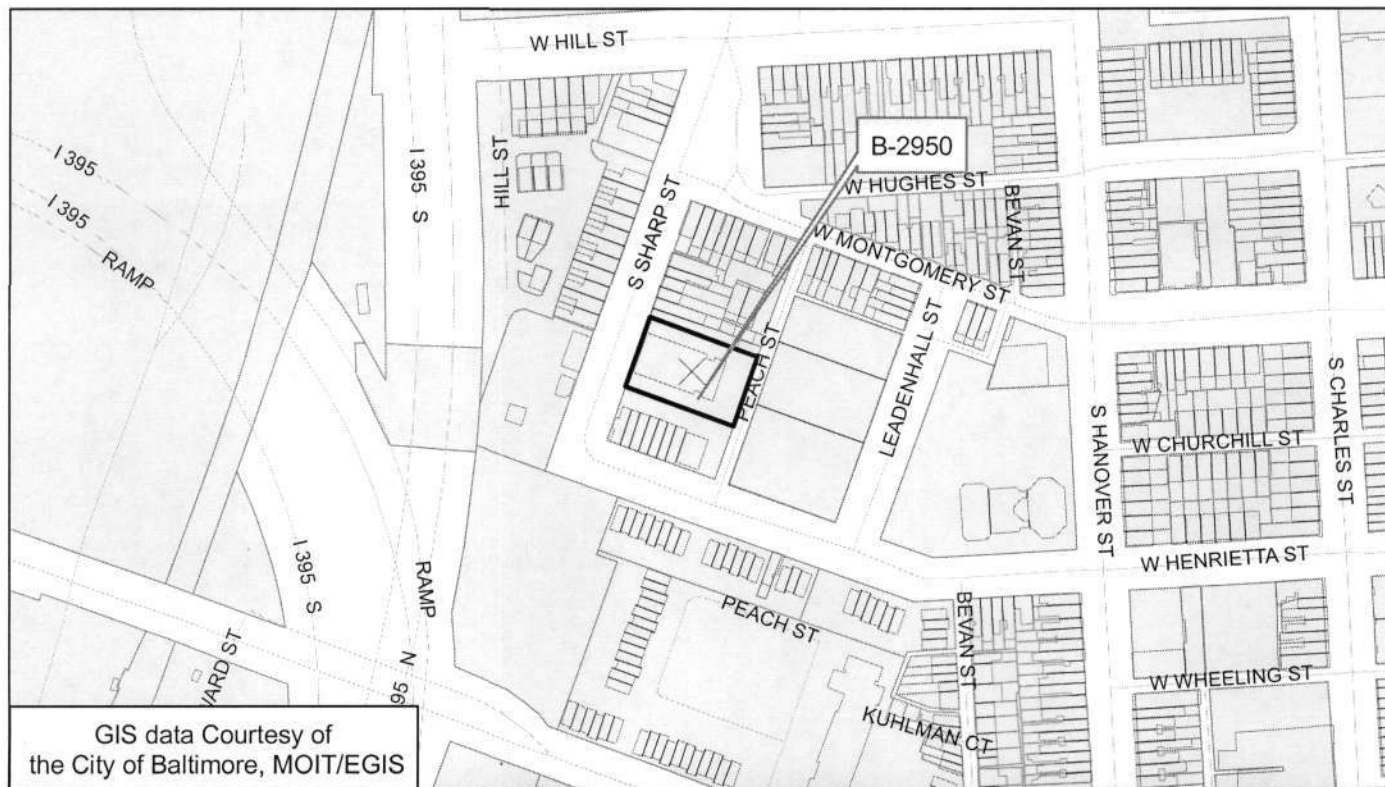
Maryland 21202

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438

B-2950  
Grammar School #4  
823 Sharp Street  
Block 0902 Lots CO0902a  
Baltimore City  
Baltimore East Quad.







P.S. 126

B-2950

823 SHARP STREET  
BLOCK 902